

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

PRESCOTT SWEEP BY FIERCE FLAMES.

Million-Dollar-Loss in the Conflagration of Saturday Night.

A SICKENING SCENE OF DISASTER.

The City Was Helpless Without Water to Combat the Fire King Who Reign'd Supreme and Spread Devastation in His Track.—A List of Heavy Losers.

The most disastrous conflagration in the history of the territory occurred on Saturday night in Prescott. The most conservative estimate so far heard of the loss places it at not less than \$1,000,000 and estimates run as high as \$2,000,000.

The fire started in a room over J. E. Burchard's bottling works on South Montezuma street, where a man is said to have been lying in bed reading a paper. In some manner the paper on the wall took fire and instead of the man attempting to extinguish it he ran out and gave an alarm of fire. A man hastily entered the room with a bucket of water and dashed it on the flames, partially extinguishing them. He started another bucket of water but the pressure was so light and the water was so long in filling the pail that by the time he returned the fire was beyond his control. When the firemen arrived and water was turned on, the fire had not gained such a headway but it would have been impossible to have stayed its progress had there been any water. The water barely ran out of the nozzle of the hose under the slight pressure and the firemen threw down the hose in disgust. In the meantime, owing to the highly inflammable condition of the building, the flames made rapid progress and within a few minutes had burst through the roof and spread very rapidly. At this time the alarming conditions which prevailed in the town presented themselves and the most heroic measures were immediately resorted to to prevent a conflagration. Powder was sent for and a number of revolvers were blown up in the hope of saving the magnificent Scovel block, but all efforts proved unavailing. The flames licked up the flattened buildings, sending their fiery forks high in the air, as if laughing at the futile efforts to stay their progress. The heat was intense and buildings on the alley were soon a mass of flames and the Scovel store building became a roaring furnace. Across the street to the building of Mrs. J. L. Fisher and to those in the block west of it they leaped, and from this time on their progress along the block was uninterrupted, although a number of buildings were blown up. One after another succumbed to the flames, every building in the block to Granite street being burned.

It was hoped that the fire could be checked at Hotel Burke, but it speedily swept across the street to the Kelly & Stephens block. Getting in advance of the flames there the most valiant of Joe Roberts was blown up in the hope that the vacant space between it and the Brinkmeyer hotel might save the latter building. Again were all calculations knocked out and the Brinkmeyer was also soon in flames, and the fire made a leap across the street to the Bashford-Burnister were being across the alley from the Journal-Miner office. It then became apparent that the entire block on the north side of the plaza was doomed, and it seemed impossible that the flames could be stayed in their progress until the northern limits of the town were reached. All the residents of that section had their household effects packed up ready to move out at a moment's notice. The bedding and a portion of the furniture of the Conrath house and Johnson house were moved out and in many instances the effects of private families were also moved away to places of safety.

While hundreds of men were engaged in fighting the flames and in rescuing goods to places of safety, the balance of the population, including women and children watched the appalling work of destruction, which was going on and a sigh of relief went up from thousands of throats when it became apparent that the fire had gotten under control.

The fire started at 10:45 o'clock p. m. and it was 2:15 a. m. before it was under control. The burned district comprises the northern part of the block in which the Scherman house is located from Montezuma street to Granite street; all of the block on the west side of the plaza between Goodwin and Gurley street; all of the block bounded by Gurley, Montezuma, Cortez and Willis streets; all of the block bounded by Gurley, Montezuma, Cortez and Willis streets.

Only one or two casualties reported. One man working on the roof of an awning on the east side of Cortez street fell to the ground and remained unconscious for twenty-four hours. A fireman had his arms pretty badly burned and another man is reported to have had his leg broken by flying a brick from a building which was being blown up.

The scene during the fire was beyond all power of description. Women and children, men on horseback, men women and children afoot were scurrying hither and thither, the human part of it being more or less excited.

A busy scene was presented at the depot. Every engine in the yards had

steamed up in anticipation of the fire reaching the depot. All the freight and baggage in the depot was loaded in cars and pulled out on the main track north of town. The passenger coaches were also pulled to a place of safety across the bridge, while all the freight cars in the yard were coupled into trains, with engines attached, ready to pull them out of the track of the fire should its progress not be stayed.

It has been impossible to see all the victims of the fire, but the following estimates are given of the principal losses:

Bashford-Burnister Co., building and stock, \$250,000; Sam Hill, building and stock, \$250,000; D. Levy & Co., stock, \$40,000; Hotel Burke, buildings, furniture and stock, \$60,000; Jake Marks, stock, \$25,000; R. H. Burnister & Sons Co., stock, \$20,000; Ed Block, stock, \$20,000; J. H. Wilson, stock, \$20,000; C. A. Dake, stock, \$20,000; Kelly & Stephens, building and stock, \$20,000; Winsor hotel, building and furniture, \$12,000; Journal-Miner, machinery and stock, \$12,000; F. G. Brecht, buildings, etc., \$12,000; Golden Eagle hotel, building, furniture and stock, \$10,000; W. H. Smith, meat market and cold storage plant, \$10,000; Palace saloon, stock and fixtures, \$10,000; Cabinet saloon, stock and fixtures, \$10,000; Mrs. Levi Bashford, buildings, \$8,000; Coles A. Bashford, buildings, \$4,000; Prescott House, building and furniture, \$10,000; Mountain City Drug store, \$8,000; Mrs. J. L. Fisher, buildings, \$20,000; Hugo Richards, buildings, \$8,000; J. J. Hawkins, buildings, \$8,000; Courier printing material, stock and machinery, \$8,000; Herman Vogel, stock, \$5,000; Vienna bakery, \$3,000; Brinkmeyer hotel building and furniture, \$8,000; Hugo Mechem (San Francisco), buildings, \$3,000; Livingstone estate (San Francisco), buildings, \$20,000; Corner drug store, \$5,000.

The above includes only the heaviest losses among the business men. In addition to them there are twenty-five or thirty others, including saloons, restaurants and smaller businesses in which the losses ranged from \$1000 to \$5000. A very few of those not included in the above list were fortunate enough to save a large portion of their stock. There were fifty or sixty private residences, which, with their contents, ranged in value from \$1000 to \$5000. In some cases pianos and household goods were taken on the streets, only for their owners to see them burned before their eyes. It was after 1 o'clock before the spectators left the scene and a great many never went to bed at all. Some remained to watch what was left of their earthly possessions, others to stand guard over the fire and see that it did not break out again.

At daylight a scene of the greatest desolation was presented to view, and it need hardly be added that a feeling of gloom prevailed in the county. All that remained of the principal business part of the town and part of the residence portion were tottering walls, piles of charred and burning debris and a desolate waste of ashes. To add to the prevailing gloom of Sunday a wind amounting to a gale set in early in the day, sending clouds of blinding smoke, mingled with dust, through the streets, while here and there a burning ember would be released and sent with threatening pace in the direction of the unburned portion of the town.

A great many messages of sympathy and offers of aid were received during the day. Many of them were sent to individuals and others were public. Among the first received was the following from Acting-Governor C. H. Allen from Phoenix:

"The Territory of Arizona extends its sympathy to the people of Prescott because of their deplorable loss by fire last night and I feel that Phoenix, your sister city, if called upon, will extend not only sincere sympathy but substantial aid. Wire a summary of the effect of the fire, that steps may be taken looking to the relief of the citizens of Prescott who may be in distress."

(Signed) "C. H. ALLEN, Acting Governor."

The following was received from Chicago from Governor N. O. Murphy, addressed to Mayor Dougherty:

"Sincere sympathy with citizens of Prescott. Wire me if I can do anything."

Other messages were as follows:

"Phoenix, July 15.—The mayor of Prescott: Phoenix tender its profound sympathy for you in your great loss. Can we help you?"

(Signed) "C. J. DYER, Acting Mayor."

"Phoenix, July 15.—J. W. Dougherty, Mayor of Prescott: The people of Phoenix extend earnest sympathy and would be glad to know of anything we can do for the relief of our distressed neighbors and citizens."

"E. S. GOSNEY, Acting Mayor."

"D. J. BRANNEN, President of Board of Trade."

"Jerome, July 15.—J. W. Dougherty, Mayor of Prescott: We, the mayor and common council of Jerome, sympathize with you in the loss your people have sustained and shall be glad to render any assistance possible."

(Signed) "GEORGE BEAGLEY, Acting Mayor."

"Phoenix, July 15.—The Mayor of Prescott: The Phoenix and Matlock county board of trade extend to your citizens their sincere sympathy and most heartily offer you any assistance at their command."

(Signed) "J. W. EVANS, President."

"San Francisco, July 18.—M. Goldwater & Bros.: Deep sympathy for your townsmen in their great disaster. Congratulations on your escape. Can we do anything for you?"

(Signed) "SIDEMAN LACHMAN & CO."

Each of these messages were answered, the following being substance of each of the others:

"Prescott, July 15.—George Beagley, Acting Mayor of Jerome, Ariz.: The citizens of Prescott thank you for your sympathy and kind offer of assistance. The latter, fortunately, is not needed at present writing."

"MORRIS GOLDWATER, For the Common Council."

The only business houses in the town which escaped the fury of the flames were M. Goldwater & Bros., A. Blum and Mrs. R. R. Blum's dry goods stores; Jos. Dougherty's T. W. Otto and J. L. Gardner's groceries; W. W. Ross and W. P. Campbell's drug stores, and John G. Campbell's saloon.

As darkness closed on the town at night it presented a most gloomy picture. Where heretofore had existed life and animation now appeared a waste of ashes and rubbish with here and there a piece of brick wall standing as sort of dumb sentinel over the scene of desolation. Heaps of burning debris at different points shot forth a fitful flame of light through the natural darkness of night as in mockery of the scene of desolation.

Hundreds of people visited the place during the day from the surrounding country and from adjacent mining camps to take a look at the ruins.

News of the fire was telephoned to Jerome about midnight and two hours after its receipt there it was stated, not by a horse or fire of any kind could be found in the place, as all had been fired by parties desirous of visiting Prescott. The advance guard of these visitors arrived a little after daylight and they continued arriving in pairs or in groups for some time afterward.

Later in the day a number of the so-called "bummers" and "bummers" commenced to arrive in carriages and horseback, a few even coming in on foot. The afternoon train from Phoenix also brought quite a delegation from that city, while the Mayor train over

the latter classes of articles will profit especially by getting rid of some

OUR GERMAN TRADE

Arrangements Made Under the Dingley Law

The Concessions Made by the United States Will Greatly Increase Interchange of Commodities—Meat Exporters Will Be Benefited.

Washington, July 17.—The new commercial arrangement with Germany under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley law will be officially promulgated as soon as it receives the signature of President McKinley. The concessions granted to the United States are important in one respect. They insure to this country the benefits of the tariff schedule, which is granted to other nations with whom Germany is on friendly commercial relations. The difference between the conventional duties and those with the imperial government is authorized to levy in certain cases runs through many items of the tariff schedule, and will have a marked effect upon the trade between the two countries. It is declared by representatives of the German government that the trade of the United States will profit by \$5,000,000 under the new arrangement.

The concessions made by the United States were set forth in detail in the Dingley act. They fixed the duties on argols from Germany at 5 per cent ad valorem; brandies or other distilled spirits, \$1.75 per proof gallon; champagne and other sparkling wines, in quart bottles, \$5 per dozen; still wines and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; and paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per cent ad valorem.

The arrangement made is under the third section of the Dingley law, and is within the complete discretion of the president, under the restrictions as to articles and rates which have been set forth in regard to importations from abroad into the United States. The president has authority without limit of time as to making this class of arrangements and they do not require the ratification of the senate. The new arrangement will take effect as soon as announced by the state department, and is likely to be welcomed by the importers of German products and by those who export meats and food products to Germany.

The latter classes of articles will profit especially by getting rid of some

a number of large meetings, the most notable had a temperance rally with the queen's chaplain, Rev. Canon Barker, and Lady Henry Somerset as the chief speakers. Other meetings and rallies during the day were a Christian citizenship meeting, addressed by Dr. Wessfolk of Brooklyn, Perry Huntington, editor of the Contemporary Review, and Mrs. Francis E. Clarke; a painters' meeting, addressed by Bishop Walters and Rev. W. L. Watkinson; a "tent legion," and "quiet hour" meeting, addressed by Treasurer Shaw and Rev. J. G. Raws of Australia.

MATTERS OF RECORD.

The following instruments reported by the Phoenix Title Guaranty and Abstract company, were filed in the office of the county recorder yesterday:

C. H. Bailey to M. W. Kales, deed to lots 7 and 8, block 28, Capitol addition; consideration, \$100.

Jacob J. Cottrell and wife to Athambara Brick company, deed to lot 1, and south half of lot 19 and that part of lot 9 lying west of south half lot 10, all in Athambara tract; consideration, \$2,200.

Frank L. W. J. and H. T. Criswell to Nettie Levy, deed to lots 26, 27, 28, block 1, Porter and Baxter's subdivision of tract "B," of Murphy's addition, Phoenix; consideration, \$2,000.

Albert E. Kallous to Ann Herrick, deed to lot 8, block 88, Phoenix; also part sec 14 (10 acres), sec 4, tp 1 n, r 4 e; consideration, \$1.

PAPER BOX MAKERS TO FIGHT.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 17.—The association of paper box makers met in annual convention here today. This is the first joint meeting of the various associations throughout the country.

One of the objects of the association is to fight the trust which controls the manufacture of wheatstraw and pastebord, which is principally used in their business. Many manufacturers are already buying the raw material themselves and manufacturing from the pulp. Plans for the erection of a central factory for the benefit of the entire trade are being discussed.

ILLINOIS DRUGGISTS.

Chicago, Ill., July 17.—The twenty-first annual convention of the Illinois Pharmaceutical association began here this afternoon with a large attendance. The first session was held in the club room of the Chicago Beach hotel, with President F. H. Schmidt of Chicago in the chair. The opening session was taken up with the officers' reports and other business of a routine nature. The report of Secretary R. N. Dadds of Springfield shows a membership exceeding 1,000. The convention, which

NOT A QUITTER IN THE TOWN.

A Remarkable Showing in Prescott Fidelity In the Face of Financial Disaster.

YOU SIMPLY CAN'T DOWN 'EM.

Not a Business Man in the Town to Throw Up the Sponge—On the Contrary Without Exception Every Owner of a Lot Will Rebuild With Solid Material.

A Journal-Miner man on Monday walked around and through the ruins of the many blocks and after personal interviews with the following people is permitted to voice their sentiments as chronicled below.

The showing is indeed remarkable, and we doubt if a parallel can be found anywhere in fidelity and regard a city enjoys such as Prescott can boast of. Here are a few "nuts to crack":

R. N. FREDERICKS, president of the Bashford-Burnister Co.—"We will rebuild and the work will be inaugurated at once. I make this assertion, that inside of six months my company will not only be again in business on the old stand, but over the ruins of the old block there will be erected one of the most commodious and substantial structures to be seen anywhere in the southwest. The Bashford-Burnister Co. is the pioneer mercantile institution in Arizona and to put it plainly it is too late in the day for it to close its labors in a field it has known so long and so well. We are just as active today as ever to meet the wants of the public, and as an illustration of this business principle will state that inside of twelve hours after the holocaust we had two special trains—one from Jerome and one from Congress—on the track each filled with goods to meet the demand of patrons. Yes, the fire has been the means of our firm losing somewhat heavily, but we are compensated to a certain extent by the insurance we carry. For the time being, we are in quarters limited by space, but our principles are maintained in a level commercial sphere, nevertheless, and we are able to supply everybody with everything."

JOHN LAWLER, capitalist.—"The foundation for my four-story building on Cortez street is finished and the contract for 500,000 brick is signed. Mr. Fitzsimmons of Montreal asked me what I would take for a sixty-day suspension of the same. I flatly told him that it was a 'go,' as originally outlined. I meant every word that I uttered, and in addition to this will state that my faith in the town today is firmer and more loyal than ever before, even if I am surrounded by smoking ruins and smouldering ruins. No, no, Prescott has the climate, the push and the grandest chambers of mineral resources of the southwest to draw to. I am in a position to speak and 'size up' Yavapai mining, and when I say Yavapai is the natural chamber of Arizona's mineral wealth, to conservative men will, I trust, doubt me. With such a backbone to draw to and support here, Prescott, even in ashes, will rise. I am willing to stand by it and the last to desert it."

F. G. BRECHT, pioneer blacksmith of Arizona.—"As a great many people were well aware of my intentions to erect a brick block in the immediate future, previous to the fire of Saturday night, I will state that I still stand 'pat.' For the present, however a few scaffolds will shelter the workmen and business will continue as ever. I think when the water question is practically settled there will be a dried bottom in building and that the structures will be indeed permanent and far more becoming to the prominence of the section we are the metropolis of. We must, however, have water, no matter what the cost. Then will our purse strings be pulled. I am willing to fall in."

BANK OF ARIZONA, M. R. Harkins, cashier.—"There is no truer or better index of a community's financial rating or its commercial influence than can be given through the above channels. It is, in short, definite and conclusive. Mr. Harkins, its affable cashier, has volunteered to inform me that since the disaster of Saturday night the work each here now and magnificent block has been ordered to be 'trashed,' and that now, more than at any other time in the history of this banking house, do they realize the necessity of a home. They are, accordingly, infused with a spirit to 'get there' and according to the contractor bona fide ordered to 'double up' his working force, as Mr. Harkins said today: 'We want our new block finished at once; we must have it.' This sentiment is indeed beautiful, and in the face of the desolation and wreckage everywhere visible is, to say the least, commendable. The Bank of Arizona is back of many building projects, a straw which indicates the draft of the tide of our future progress. On Monday morning at 9 they were ready for business."

J. W. WILSON, clothing and men's furnishings.—"The fire licked me up clean and from a magnificent stock of ready-made clothes and 'big feet.' But I have been through the fire furnace at regular intervals for the past forty-five years, and always 'bob up' again, I came to Prescott in 1882, to stay, so it is useless for me to state that I will throw up the sponge in 1900. No, I have goods already on the road, and will resume business. I hope, with better luck for the remainder of my earthly career, Prescott's prominence and stability is well established. In addition to these admissible features of its life, it has those western characteristics that always impress and draw to it a steady channel of trade and influence."

W. H. SMITH, butcher.—"I believed something horrible was going to overtake the town, and while not of a prophetic turn, some months ago purchased a lot on the east side of the plaza and here I am at last. I will now put up a brick building and refrigerating plant and commence all over again. I will have very nice quarters and will not take a back seat in my line."

J. J. HAWKINS, capitalist.—"The only feature of a distressing nature that faces me today is this: I am ready tomorrow to commence building a brick 50x80 feet on Montezuma street, at the old Cob Web, and one 30x75 at Tilton's, on Gurley street. The Cob Web building will be first erected. Material, however, is the question, and as far as I am concerned there is no hesitancy whatever over the outcome of my investment or, for that matter, any other financial channel that places its money in this town. I also believe that Prescott is destined to be the gem of the Pecos from an architectural and commercial standpoint. She has the mineral material in her backbone."

D. LEVY & CO., merchandise, &c.—"Sold Nathan Levy, on behalf of the firm: 'It is simply absurd for us to think of not rebuilding. We are known to a great purchasing element and are making arrangements to rebuild a brick block and to stock it up with a complete line of goods. The sooner we can accomplish this the better it suits us. Prescott has been our home and it is here we will stay.'"

ARTHUR ROBINSON, of Atiken & Robinson, cigars and tobacco.—"Of course I am going to continue my business. I came to Arizona a boy in knee pants and the longer I stay the more firmly do I regard Prescott as my home. I am accustomed to seeing things go up in smoke, and although the blaze caught me hard for once, I am not discouraged a 'little bit,' but will ring up a 'royal flush' yet."

J. H. BAILEY, manager Western Union Telegraph Co.—"With only thirty minutes delay I had the office open for business in Gardner's store. After the smoke cleared away we 'switched' locations again and for the present are located at 129 North Cortez street with J. D. Wakely, the attorney. I am accustomed to 'hitting the high places' in the fire arena and aside from temporary inconveniences to me and our many patrons am again pounding the wires as before in our new home and making speedy connections, too, with every point."

C. A. DAKE, merchant.—"I will rebuild at once and the building will be of a very substantial character of brick and stone, one story high. The Hussamper brick building of this section was the one owned by me, being erected in 1888, and I feel that it is my duty to give the old lot as good a building as it had before."

JAKE MARKS, wholesale liquors.—"I have been in Prescott in business since 1871 and it is useless to say I am going to throw up the sponge today. On the contrary, the town looks good enough to stay with and stand up for still, although a little disfigurement. Consequently, I will resume and rebuild inside of thirty days my friends can come around, drop the 'chief' into a barrel of the famous 'Private Stock' again, and if the same has lost any of its flavor or beneficial effects, then I will move out and away. This fire is a little setback, but the town will get there again, with both feet."

MRS. J. L. FISHER.—"I believe the corner lot I own is a desirable location, but better than that do I believe that Prescott is destined to be what the early pioneers impressed me with, viz: the metropolis of the north. I like the old town socially and my heart is with it commercially. So you may say that from the embers of the ruins on the lot I own there will soon arise a brick building, commodious in its construction and I trust secure from the fiery element. Like many of my sex, I keenly feel the great loss many have sustained, and I trust the future will bring to each happiness and contentment."

HERMAN KERRER.—"The Prescott house will be rebuilt at once and the same degree of consideration as of yore will be extended the public. There is

again, I came to Prescott in 1882, to stay, so it is useless for me to state that I will throw up the sponge in 1900. No, I have goods already on the road, and will resume business. I hope, with better luck for the remainder of my earthly career, Prescott's prominence and stability is well established. In addition to these admissible features of its life, it has those western characteristics that always impress and draw to it a steady channel of trade and influence."

W. H. SMITH, butcher.—"I believed something horrible was going to overtake the town, and while not of a prophetic turn, some months ago purchased a lot on the east side of the plaza and here I am at last. I will now put up a brick building and refrigerating plant and commence all over again. I will have very nice quarters and will not take a back seat in my line."

J. J. HAWKINS, capitalist.—"The only feature of a distressing nature that faces me today is this: I am ready tomorrow to commence building a brick 50x80 feet on Montezuma street, at the old Cob Web, and one 30x75 at Tilton's, on Gurley street. The Cob Web building will be first erected. Material, however, is the question, and as far as I am concerned there is no hesitancy whatever over the outcome of my investment or, for that matter, any other financial channel that places its money in this town. I also believe that Prescott is destined to be the gem of the Pecos from an architectural and commercial standpoint. She has the mineral material in her backbone."

D. LEVY & CO., merchandise, &c.—"Sold Nathan Levy, on behalf of the firm: 'It is simply absurd for us to think of not rebuilding. We are known to a great purchasing element and are making arrangements to rebuild a brick block and to stock it up with a complete line of goods. The sooner we can accomplish this the better it suits us. Prescott has been our home and it is here we will stay.'"

ARTHUR ROBINSON, of Atiken & Robinson, cigars and tobacco.—"Of course I am going to continue my business. I came to Arizona a boy in knee pants and the longer I stay the more firmly do I regard Prescott as my home. I am accustomed to seeing things go up in smoke, and although the blaze caught me hard for once, I am not discouraged a 'little bit,' but will ring up a 'royal flush' yet."

J. H. BAILEY, manager Western Union Telegraph Co.—"With only thirty minutes delay I had the office open for business in Gardner's store. After the smoke cleared away we 'switched' locations again and for the present are located at 129 North Cortez street with J. D. Wakely, the attorney. I am accustomed to 'hitting the high places' in the fire arena and aside from temporary inconveniences to me and our many patrons am again pounding the wires as before in our new home and making speedy connections, too, with every point."

C. A. DAKE, merchant.—"I will rebuild at once and the building will be of a very substantial character of brick and stone, one story high. The Hussamper brick building of this section was the one owned by me, being erected in 1888, and I feel that it is my duty to give the old lot as good a building as it had before."

JAKE MARKS, wholesale liquors.—"I have been in Prescott in business since 1871 and it is useless to say I am going to throw up the sponge today. On the contrary, the town looks good enough to stay with and stand up for still, although a little disfigurement. Consequently, I will resume and rebuild inside of thirty days my friends can come around, drop the 'chief' into a barrel of the famous 'Private Stock' again, and if the same has lost any of its flavor or beneficial effects, then I will move out and away. This fire is a little setback, but the town will get there again, with both feet."

MRS. J. L. FISHER.—"I believe the corner lot I own is a desirable location, but better than that do I believe that Prescott is destined to be what the early pioneers impressed me with, viz: the metropolis of the north. I like the old town socially and my heart is with it commercially. So you may say that from the embers of the ruins on the lot I own there will soon arise a brick building, commodious in its construction and I trust secure from the fiery element. Like many of my sex, I keenly feel the great loss many have sustained, and I trust the future will bring to each happiness and contentment."

HERMAN KERRER.—"The Prescott house will be rebuilt at once and the same degree of consideration as of yore will be extended the public. There is



THE BURNT DISTRICT. THE CROSS INDICATES THE STARTING POINT OF THE FIRE.

the P. & E. railroad brought quite a number from points along that road.

Very many people who, on Saturday, were comfortably well fixed, were on Sunday practically homeless, and at most penniless. Several lost both their business places and their residences.

An army of carpenters were busy all day Sunday fixing up temporary quarters for families whose places of business had fronted on the plaza, and who obtained permits from the board of supervisors of the many of them opened for business on Monday morning.

W. H. Smith early in the day started men to work putting up a temporary building on a lot owned by him on the east side of the plaza between the Lawler building and the Hawkins-Richards building and this morning was attending to the wants of his patrons as usual, with the exception that he left out his cold storage attachments.

On Monday, when this was written, the cloud of gloom has very perceptibly lifted from the community and a more hopeful view is taken for the future of the town. A reporter of the Journal-Miner was detailed to visit as many of the sufferers from the fire as he could find and he has been at work assiduously all day on this and the result of these interviews will be found elsewhere in these columns.

FOR INFIRM JOURNALISTS.

New York, July 17.—The International League of Press Clubs in this city today and tomorrow will lay the corner stone of the home for aged and infirm journalists in New Orange, N. J.

of the exacting and discriminating duties which have heretofore been levied or threatened. The German imperial government is shown a disposition to make these arrangements whenever substantial advantages could be obtained by so doing for German trade. The arrangement made with Russia in 1894, embodying the same principles, set forth in detail certain special privileges connected with the new tariff arrangements, and some of these features are likely to be reproduced in the arrangement with the United States. The Russian treaty was hailed with great enthusiasm in both countries, and was expected to stimulate materially the cordial relations between them. The arrangement between the United States and Italy, which is now before the Italian parliament, is of a similar character.

THE ENDEAVORERS.

The Fourth Day of the Great World's Convention.

London, July 17.—Dr. Francis E. Clarke of Boston opened the fourth day of the World's Christian Endeavor convention in the Alexandria palace this morning by presenting his annual report showing the growth and progress of the organization. He also spoke of the Christian Endeavor work in the many different lands he has visited since his departure from Boston six months since. Secretary Baer of Boston followed with his annual report, and Secretary Chaplin gave the figures of the year as regards the British association. In the afternoon there were

will be in session three days, promises to be of unusual importance. The Illinois pharmacy law will come in for a lively discussion, and a proposition for its modification is likely to be advanced.

HIBERNIANS IN FRONT RANK.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 17.—The members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York are holding their biennial convention here today. There are approximately 25,000 members in the city. The Hibernians' membership is now 25,000. Its benevolent benefits, as well as its social and religious features, place it among those in the front rank.

ALABAMA NEWSPAPERMEN.

Birmingham, Ala., July 17.—The Alabama press is being entertained here today. The Birmingham Press club is entertaining the visitors. After the business meeting tomorrow the editors will go to Pike's Peak, and the Cripple Creek, Col., mining district for an outing.

GEORGIA EDITORS.

Elberton, Ga., July 17.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Georgia Weekly Press association opened here today and will continue tomorrow. After the business sessions are over the newspaper party, many of whom brought their wives with them, will make special excursions to Charleston, Atlanta, Augusta, and other points of interest. The railroads in the south have extended free transportation to the editors and their ladies.

(Continued on Page Four.)